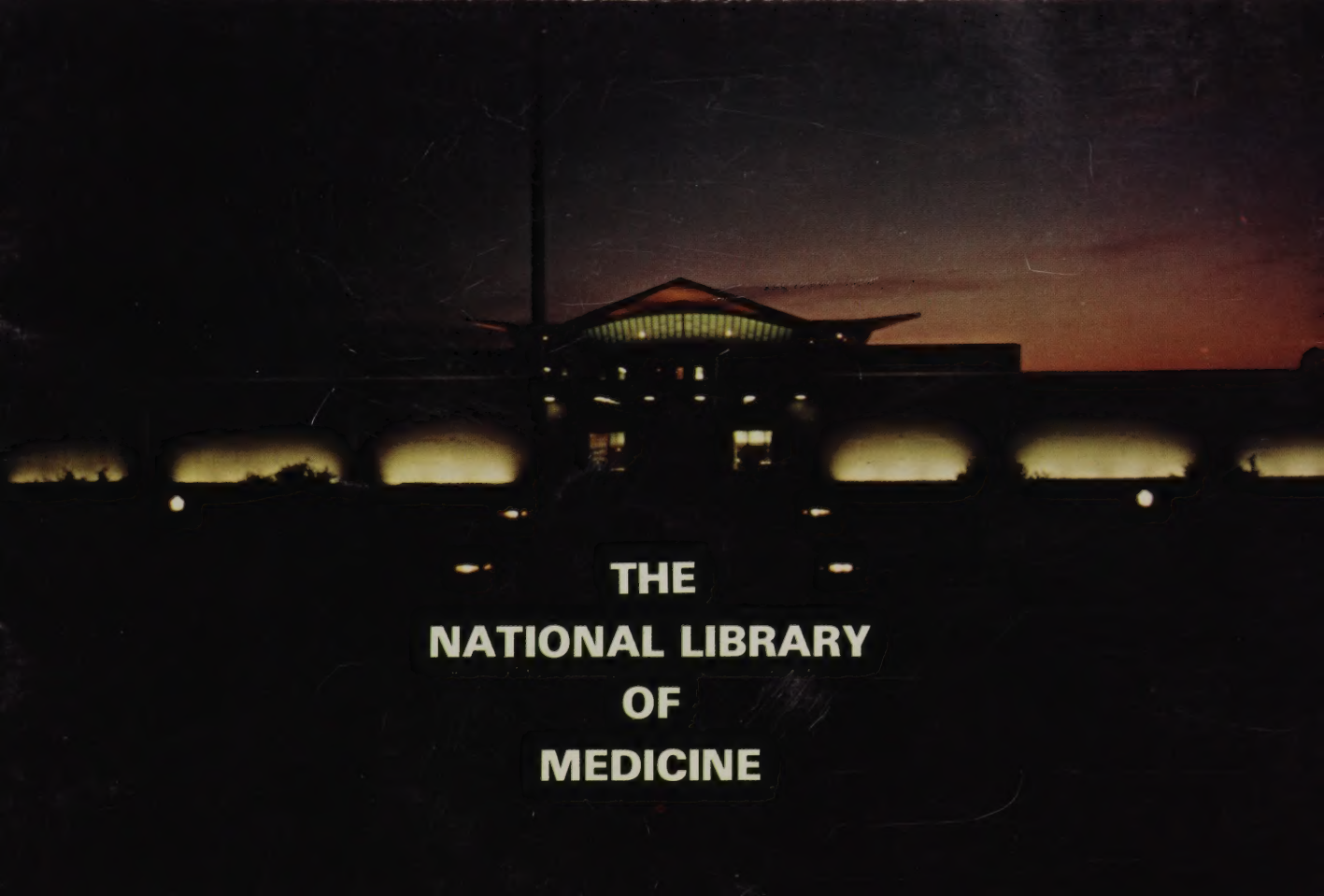

THE
NATIONAL LIBRARY
OF
MEDICINE



8600 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

Telephone 301 656-4000 TWX 710-824-9616

HOURS	Reading Room	Monday-Friday	8:30 a.m.-9 p.m.	Summer Hours	
		Saturday	8:30 a.m.-5 p.m.	Monday-Saturday	8:30 a.m.-5 p.m.
		Sunday	closed	Sunday	closed

History of Medicine Collection Monday-Saturday 8:30 a.m.-4:45 p.m.

The Library is closed on national holidays.

TOURS Monday-Friday 1:00 p.m.
Call 301 496-1030 or write to the Public Information Office for advance registration or special arrangements.

EXHIBITS Rare books, manuscripts, prints on the history of medicine, and displays of medical subjects are regularly exhibited in the lobby. Visitors are welcome.



The National Library of Medicine

8600 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service
National Institutes of Health
DHEW Publication No. (NIH) 75-261
(Revised October 1974)



Public card catalog room

HISTORY

The National Library of Medicine was originally established in 1836 as the Library of the Army Surgeon General's Office. Its basic role was to serve the needs of military medical officers. Under the direction of Dr. John Shaw Billings (1865-1895), the Library's mission was expanded and services were made available to physicians generally.

The appearance in January 1879 of the first issue of *Index Medicus* and, in 1880, of Volume 1 of the *Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General's Office* marked the inception of a publications program which has continued to the present day. The Library's collections were enlarged from the 1,800 volumes reported by Billings in 1865 to 50,000 volumes and 60,000 pamphlets in 1880. His energetic program of acquisition—by purchase, by exchange, and by gift—steadily expanded both the size and scope of the collection.

After 120 years of sponsorship by the armed forces, the Library was designated the National Library of Medicine by an act of Congress in 1956, and placed within the Public Health Service.



Dr. John Shaw Billings

Following Billings' tradition, the Library has continued to pioneer in the rapid dissemination of information. Such revolutionary library technology as photoduplication for interlibrary loans and computerized information storage and retrieval systems were pioneered by NLM. The continued spectacular growth of the biomedical literature gave rise to the establishment in 1968, by act of Congress, of a new Library component —the Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications—to be responsible for research and development of new communications technologies.

BUILDING

Contract awarded June 1959
Building occupied April 1962
Total cost: $7,000,000
Overall dimensions: 276'4" x 192'10"
Four levels (three underground) and mezzanine
Exterior walls: Indiana limestone, granite and marble trim
Ceramic mural by Frans Wildenhain (see back of title page)
Seating capacity: 200 readers

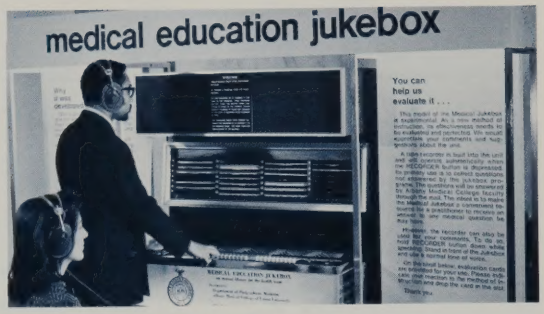


COLLECTION

The National Library of Medicine is the world's largest research library in a single scientific and professional field. The Library collects materials exhaustively in some 40 biomedical areas and, to a lesser degree, in such related subjects as general chemistry, physics, zoology, botany, psychology, and instrumentation. The holdings include about one and a half million books, journals, technical reports, documents, theses, pamphlets, microfilms, and pictorial and audiovisual materials. More than 70 languages are represented in the collection. Housed in the Library is one of the Nation's largest medical history collections, with contents dating from the 11th to the mid-19th century.

The NLM collection may be used by health professionals and health science students. Books and journals may be consulted in the reading room or, if not available from the user's local medical library, the material may be requested on interlibrary loan.





Top: reading room
Bottom: audiovisual console

Motion pictures are loaned to health professionals on request to the National Medical Audiovisual Center (Annex), Station K, Atlanta, Georgia 30324. A brochure on the Center's services is available—see page 17.



Master console, IBM 370/158

MEDLARS and MEDLINE

The Library's computer-based Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System (MEDLARS) was established to achieve rapid bibliographic access to NLM's vast store of biomedical information. It became operational in January 1964 with the publication of the first computer-produced issue of *Index Medicus,* a comprehensive, monthly subject-author index to articles from approximately 2,200 of the world's biomedical journals. The principal objective of MEDLARS is to provide references to the biomedical literature for research scientists, clinicians, and other health professionals. MEDLARS contains over 2.3 million references dating from 1964.

MEDLINE (MEDLARS On-Line) became operational in late 1971. It provides the capability in medical libraries around the country to query the NLM computer's store of journal article references for instant retrieval. MEDLINE contains over 500,000 recent references.

In addition to on-line services, MEDLARS provides access to medical literature by:

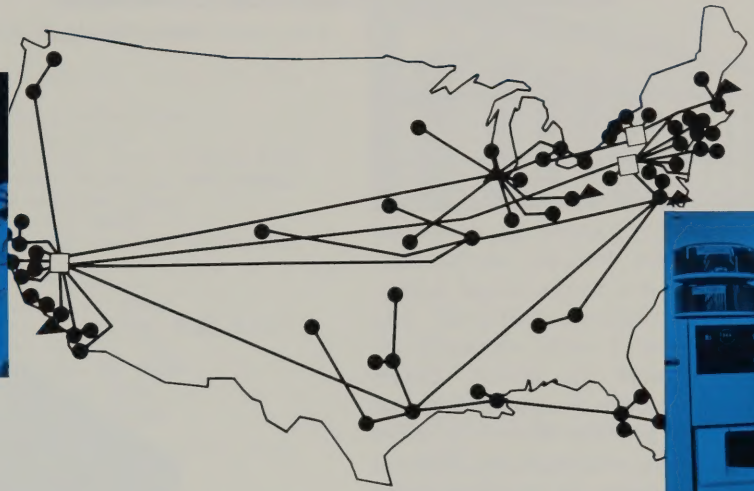
(1) preparing citations for publication in *Index Medicus* and the *NLM Current Catalog,*

(2) compiling other recurring bibliographies on specialized subjects of wide interest (see list on page 15),

(3) publishing and distributing selected "Literature Searches" on a wide basis. A complete list of these bibliographies is available—see page 17.

International Data Communications Network*







* Operated by TYMSHARE, Inc., and used by NLM for the MEDLINE network



John Crerar Library, Chicago

NETWORK

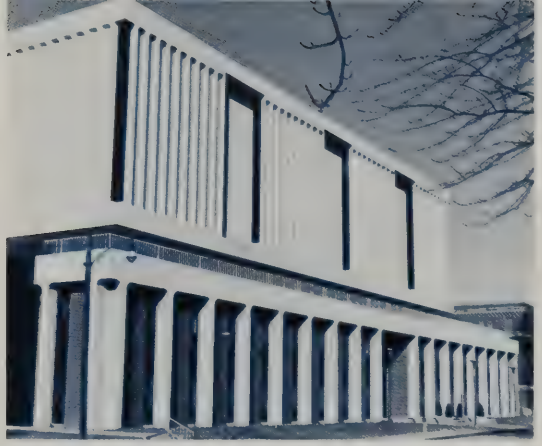
To provide more rapid dissemination of biomedical information, the Library has developed a network arrangement through which interlibrary loan activities and computerized bibliographic retrieval capabilities (MEDLARS and MEDLINE) can be shared more efficiently by medical libraries around the Nation. Eleven major institutions have been designated Regional Medical Libraries to provide service to other libraries in their regions. Although the National Library of Medicine remains the backstop of the network, more and more services are being provided directly by the Regional Medical Libraries.



Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine, Harvard

Regional Medical Libraries

1. New England Region (Conn., Me., Mass., N.H., R.I., Vt.)
   Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine
   10 Shattuck St., Boston, Mass. 02115
2. New York and Northern New Jersey Region (New York and the 11 northern counties of New Jersey)
   New York Academy of Medicine Library
   2 East 103 St., New York, N.Y. 10029
3. Mid-Eastern Region (Pa., Del., and the ten southern counties of New Jersey)
   Library of the College of Physicians
   19 South 22 St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103
4. Mid-Atlantic Region (Va., W. Va., Md., D.C., N.C.)
   National Library of Medicine
   8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Md. 20014
5. East Central Region (Ky., Mich., Ohio)
   Wayne State University Medical Library
   4325 Brush St., Detroit, Mich. 48201
6. Southeastern Region (Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., S.C., Tenn., Puerto Rico)
   A. W. Calhoun Medical Library
   Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia 30322
7. Midwest Region (Ill., Ind., Iowa, Minn., N.D., Wis.)
   John Crerar Library
   35 West 33 St., Chicago, Ill. 60616
8. Midcontinental Region (Colo., Kans., Mo., Neb., S.D., Utah, Wyo.)
   University of Nebraska Medical Center
   42nd St. & Dewey Ave., Omaha, Nebraska 68105



University of Nebraska Medical Center Library

9. South Central Region (Ark., La., N.M., Okla., Tex.)
   University of Texas Southwestern Medical School at Dallas
   5323 Harry Hines Blvd., Dallas, Texas 75235
10. Pacific Northwest Region (Alaska, Idaho, Mont., Oregon, Wash.)
    University of Washington
    Health Sciences Library
    Seattle, Washington 98105
11. Pacific Southwest Region (Ariz., Calif., Hawaii, Nev.)
    Center for the Health Sciences
    University of California
    Los Angeles, California 90024

LISTER HILL NATIONAL CENTER FOR BIOMEDICAL COMMUNICATIONS

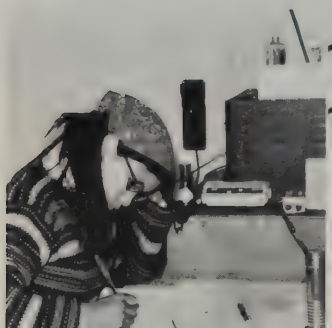
In 1968 the 90th Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing the establishment of the Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications, named in honor of the former Senator from Alabama. It serves as the focal point within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for biomedical communications systems and network projects.

The Center has the responsibility, within the Library, for applying computer and other communications technologies to improve health care delivery and aid health-science education and biomedical research.

Current projects include (1) an experimental network utilizing a NASA satellite to provide reliable two-way voice communication between health aides in remote villages in Alaska and medical consultants in the Tanana Service Unit Hospital and the Medical Center in Anchorage; (2) advanced experiments using a more powerful satellite to investigate the impact of television, as well as voice and data transmission, on health care and education in remote areas; (3) a microwave television network in New Hampshire and Vermont linking health professionals in major medical centers and those practicing in outlying areas; (4) a two-way interactive cable communication system providing health education and consultation between Mt. Sinai Medical School personnel and elderly, shut-in residents of a low-income apartment complex in the East Harlem section of New York City; and (5) providing on-line computer-assisted instruction to health professional schools for purposes of fostering interinstitutional sharing of educational resources.



Above: Remote Alaska villages receive health assistance via satellite communications network

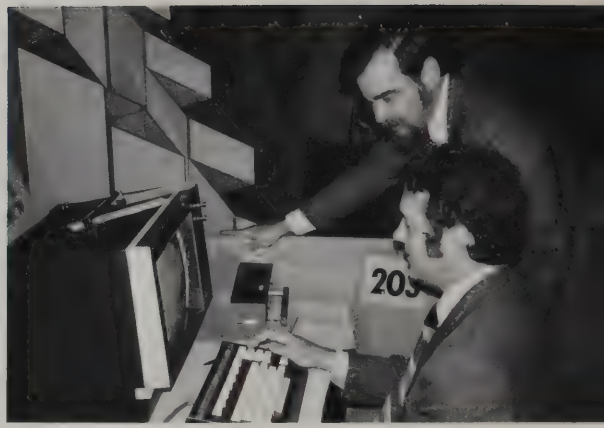


Health aide uses satellite ground terminal

TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION PROGRAM

The Toxicology Information Program (TIP) was established in 1967 to provide a national focal point of access to information on toxicology. The Program is charged with setting up computer-based data banks of information from the literature of toxicology and from the files of collaborating organizations, both governmental and nongovernmental.

Services operational so far include a Toxicology Information Response Center at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory to provide various reference functions for the scientific community, and TOXLINE (for Toxicology Information On-Line). The TOXLINE data base includes citations and abstracts from the literature of toxicology and, like MEDLINE, is accessed by remote terminals. TIP also has published several reference works in the broad field of toxicology.



TOXLINE has been demonstrated at many professional meetings



Development of a self-instructional unit in ophthalmology requires testing by medical students at NMAC

NATIONAL MEDICAL AUDIOVISUAL CENTER

The National Medical Audiovisual Center, located in Atlanta, Georgia, became a part of the National Library of Medicine in 1967. The principal goal of the Center is to develop a national program to improve the quality and use of biomedical audiovisuals in schools of the health professions and throughout the biomedical community. The Center has programs in four specific areas:

(1) Information services to permit ready access to available instructional materials. This includes compiling catalogs and indexes and placing audiovisual cataloging data on-line for retrieval through the MEDLINE system.

(2) A distribution system which makes the sharing of instructional materials economically and technically feasible.

(3) Assisting schools in planning and designing facilities for using instructional media.

(4) Designing, developing, testing, and evaluating instructional media materials.

GRANTS

The grant programs of the National Library of Medicine were originally authorized by the Medical Library Assistance Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-291) to provide better health information services through grant support to the Nation's medical libraries. The Act, extended by Congress, offers assistance for library resources, research in biomedical communication, biomedical publications, and Regional Medical Libraries.

Since 1965, the biomedical library network has been strengthened by grants to over 800 institutions.



The Chymist (detail). Engraved after a painting by David Teniers the Younger (1610-1690)

PUBLICATIONS

The publications below are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. For ordering information write for Publications List (see page 17).

Index Medicus: Published monthly as a bibliographic listing of references to current articles from approximately 2,200 biomedical journals. Included are subject and author sections and a separate Bibliography of Medical Reviews. *Medical Subject Headings* is included as Part 2 of the January issue.

Cumulated Index Medicus: An annual cumulation in eight volumes of the citations appearing in *Index Medicus*. Included are author and subject sections, Medical Subject Headings, List of Journals Indexed, and Bibliography of Medical Reviews.

Abridged Index Medicus: A monthly bibliography of articles from 100 English-language journals, designed for the individual practitioner and libraries of small hospitals and clinics. Annual cumulation also available.

Medical Subject Headings: Published as Part 2 of the January *Index Medicus*. The approximately 8,000 subject headings in *MeSH* are arranged alphabetically, with cross references, and in categorized lists. (Included with subscription to *Index Medicus;* also available separately.)

List of Journals Indexed in Index Medicus: Contains four listings of journals indexed: title, abbreviation, subject, and geographical.

Monthly Bibliography of Medical Reviews: A series designed to provide quick guidance to the latest reviews in the journal literature of biomedicine. Each issue duplicates the material appearing in the Bibliography of Medical Reviews section of the corresponding monthly issue of *Index Medicus*.

Bibliography of Medical Reviews, 1966-70: A cumulation of citations to reviews for the period 1966-70; subject index only.

NLM Current Catalog: A bibliographic listing of citations to publications cataloged by the Library. Issued in two forms: (a) quarterly (noncumulating, subject and name sections), (b) annual cumulation (subject and name sections).

NLM Current Catalog, 1965-70: An eight-volume cumulation representing NLM's complete store of machine-readable cataloging for the period 1965-1970, including a catalog of technical reports.

Toxicity Bibliography: A quarterly publication covering the adverse and toxic effects of drugs and chemicals reported in the approximately 2,200 journals indexed for *Index Medicus*.

Drug Interactions—An Annotated Bibliography with Selected Excerpts (1967-1970): Designed to provide health professionals with quick access to reports from the world's scientific literature on drug-drug and drug-chemical interactions.

Selected References on Environmental Quality as It Relates to Health: A monthly bibliography which provides a subject/author index to journal articles covering aspects of environmental pollution that concern health.

Current Bibliography of Epidemiology: A monthly bibliography of articles concerning the etiology, epidemiology, prevention, and control of disease. Annual cumulation also available.

International Bibliography of the History of Legal Medicine: An annotated listing of citations to published material on the history of legal medicine in the holdings of NLM and other sources.

Bibliography of the History of Medicine: An annual series of bibliographies on the history of medicine and related sciences, professions, and institutions. A five-year cumulation covering the period 1965-1970 is also available.

A Catalogue of Sixteenth Century Printed Books in the National Library of Medicine: Over 4,800 rare sixteenth century printed volumes from NLM's History of Medicine Division collection are listed. Some 1,500 printers and publishers and 188 different printing centers in 14 European countries are indexed in detail.

National Library of Medicine Classification: A Scheme for the Shelf Arrangement of Books in the Field of Medicine and Its Related Sciences. Third Edition, 1964, with 1969 Supplement.

MEDLARS: 1963-1967: Description of NLM's computer-based Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System (MEDLARS), emphasizing technical aspects of MEDLARS development.

Index of National Library of Medicine Serial Titles: Provides a key-word-out-of-context (KWOC) index to approximately 19,000 serial titles received by NLM.

National Medical Audiovisual Center Film Catalog: Audiovisuals for the Health Scientist. A listing of films available on short-term loan for professional education.

RECURRING BIBLIOGRAPHIES

The National Library of Medicine, through its computer-based MEDLARS, periodically produces lists of citations to journal articles in specialized biomedical fields. These lists, termed "recurring bibliographies," are printed and distributed by nonprofit professional organizations and other government agencies with whom the Library cooperates.

Bibliography on Medical Education is included in the *Journal of Medical Education*, published monthly by the Association of American Medical Colleges, 1 Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Cerebrovascular Bibliography is prepared quarterly under the auspices of the Joint Council Subcommittee on Cerebrovascular Disease, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

Fibrinolysis, Thrombolysis, and Blood Clotting, is distributed monthly by the National Heart Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

Index of Rheumatology, an annual, is available from the American Rheumatism Association Section of The Arthritis Foundation, 1212 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10036.

Index to Dental Literature is a quarterly sold by the American Dental Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

International Nursing Index is a quarterly sold by the American Journal of Nursing Company, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, New York 10019.

Artificial Kidney Bibliography is published quarterly—contact the Scientific Communications Officer, National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

Endocrinology Index is published bimonthly by the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases. See address above.

Bibliography of Surgery of the Hand, an annual, is published and distributed by the American Society for Surgery of the Hand, 2150 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, attn: Dr. John P. Adams, Chairman.

Anesthesiology Bibliography, a quarterly, is published and distributed by the American Society of Anesthesiologists. For information write: Wood Library, Museum of Anesthesiology, American Society of Anesthesiologists, 515 Busse Highway, Park Ridge, Illinois 60068.

Neurosurgical Biblio-Index, a quarterly, is published by the American Association of Neurological Surgeons. For information write to the Subscription Manager, *Journal of Neurosurgery*, 428 E. Preston St., Baltimore, Maryland 21202.

Cranio-Facial—Cleft Palate Bibliography is published quarterly by the American Cleft Palate Association. For

information write to the Dental Research Center, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514.

Index of Dermatology is published monthly by the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases. See address above.

Recurring Bibliography of Hypertension is published bimonthly by the American Heart Association, Inc., 44 East 23rd Street, New York, New York 10010.

Recurring Bibliography on Education in the Allied Health Professions, an annual, is available from: Dr. John E. Burke, Director, School of Allied Medical Professions, The Ohio State University, 1583 Perry St., Columbus, Ohio 43210.

Parkinson's Disease and Related Disorders, Citations from the Literature, is published monthly by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke. See address above.

Index of Tissue Culture is published annually by the Tissue Culture Association, Inc., W. Alton Jones Cell Science Center, P.O. Box 631, Lake Placid, New York 12946.

Annual Bibliography of Orthopaedic Surgery is published and distributed by the Ad Hoc Committee on Orthopaedic Information Services, Medical Services Division, National Research Council. For information write to The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery, 10 Shattuck St., Boston, Massachusetts 02115.

Current Citations on Strabismus, Amblyopia, and Other Diseases of Ocular Motility is published monthly by the International Strabismological Association. For information write to: Robert D. Reinecke, M.D., Department of Ophthalmology, Albany Medical College, 47 New Scotland Avenue, Albany, New York 12208.

Bibliography of Reviews in Cardiology is included in the American Journal of Cardiology, published monthly by the American College of Cardiology, 9650 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

Name _____

Address _____

City & State _____

Zip

Please send more information on the following:

- ☐ Toxicology Information Program
- ☐ Lister Hill Center for Biomedical Communications
- ☐ National Medical Audiovisual Center
- ☐ Grants
- ☐ MEDLINE
- ☐ List of publications and ordering information
- ☐ Historical prints and photographs available
- ☐ List of Literature Searches

Mail to: National Library of Medicine
8600 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE
8600 ROCKVILLE PIKE
BETHESDA, MARYLAND 20014

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEW

HEW 394



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service
National Institutes of Health
DHEW Publication No. (NIH) 75-261
(Revised October 1974)